



THE
MISSISSKOU STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

J. D. GILMAN, Printer,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

ART.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

When from the sacred garden driven,
Man fled before his maker's wrath,
An Angel left her place in heaven,
And crossed the wanderer's sunless path.
'Twas Art! sweet Art! new radiance broke,
Where her light foot flew o'er the ground,
And thus with seraph voice she spoke,
'The Curse a Blessing shall be found.'

She led him through the trackless wild,
Where noontide sunbeam never blazed;
The thistle shrunk—the harvest smiled,
And nature gladdened as she gazed.
Earth's thousand tribes of living things,
At Art's command to him are given,
He bids the mortal poison heal,
And points their spires of faith to heaven.

He rends the oak—and bids it ride,
To guard the shores its beauty graced;
He smites the rock upheaved in pride,
See towers of strength and domes of taste.
Earth's teeming caves their wealth reveal,
Fire bears his banner on the wave,
He bids the mortal poison heal,
And leaps triumphant o'er the grave.

He plucks the pearls that stud the deep,
Admiring beauty's lap to fill;
He breaks the stubborn marble's sleep,
And mocks his own Creator's skill.
With thoughts that fill his glowing soul,
He bids the ore illumine the glow,
And proudly scorning time's control,
Commerces with an unborn age.

In fields of air he writes his name,
And treads the chambers of the sky,
He rends the stars, and grasps the flame
That quivers round the Throne on high.
In war renowned, in peace sublime,
He moves in greatness and in grace;
His power subduing space and time,
Links realm to realm, and race to race.

Continuation of Despatches on Canadian
Affairs, &c.

Copy of a despatch from Lord Glenelg to Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. dated Downing Street, Dec. 30, 1837.

Sir,—I have received Lord Gosford's despatch of the 22d November, describing the occurrences which, up to that date, had taken place in Lower Canada, and the General commanding in chief has laid before her Majesty's Government, your despatch to Lord F. Somerset, of the 29th November, reporting measures which you had adopted in consequence of the demand of the Law Officers of the Crown and the Magistrates of Montreal, for the repression of attempts made by bodies of armed persons to disturb the peace of the country and to resist the power of the law.

I have had the honor to lay these communications before the Queen, and I have to convey to you her Majesty's approbation of the vigor and decision with which you have acted under the difficult circumstances in which you have been placed. Her Majesty has also observed with much satisfaction the steadiness and gallantry displayed by the troops on this arduous service; and I am commanded, especially, to express her Majesty's sense of the zeal and judgment evinced by Lieut. Col. Wetherall on the several occasions on which he has been employed. I cordially concur with you in the hope that what has recently occurred may be the means of quickly restoring tranquillity to the country. In my despatches of the 27th ult. and 6th instant, her Majesty's Government, acting on the recent information of the state of Lower Canada, communicated to them by Lord Gosford, conveyed to you full authority for using all the resources at your command for the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and for the protection of the loyal inhabitants of the province.

Her Majesty's Government have since learned with the most serious regret, the extent of the insurrectionary spirit in the districts lying near the Richelieu. This information reached them, though not officially, on the 23d instant. Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty, in consequence, to propose that the period for which it was before intended that Parliament should adjourn, should be considerably abridged, in order that no time might be lost in submitting to Parliament those measures which they feel the present state of affairs in Lower Canada to demand.

The proposal having been agreed to, Parliament will meet on the 16th January, on which day this subject will be brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, in pursuance of a notice which

has been given to that effect by Lord John Russell.

I shall take the earliest opportunity to communicate to you the result of the proceedings in Parliament on this important question. My separate despatch of this date will inform you of the military arrangements which have been made, in order to give you the utmost support in the adoption of effectual measures to check the progress of revolt, and restore the authority of the law.

Her Majesty's government place full reliance on the judgment and energy with which you will conduct the affairs of the province in its present circumstances; and I earnestly hope that the unhappy contest which has unfortunately arisen will be terminated at a very early period, and with as little injury to the interests and welfare of the province, as under such circumstances may be possible.

Her Majesty cannot contemplate the bloodshed and misery in which a portion of her subjects have involved themselves, without the deepest feeling of regret for the necessity which has occasioned the active services of her troops in one of the provinces of the British Empire.

The Queen, however, entertains the fullest confidence, that, so far as depends on yourself, those evils will be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that on the part of her loyal and faithful subjects in the province, no vindictive feeling will mingle itself with their zealous and strenuous endeavors, under your guidance, to put down insurrection and revolt, and to vindicate the authority of the law; but that their conduct will be equally marked with moderation and firmness.

I have to request that you will furnish me with early and frequent intelligence of the course of events, and you may rely on a prompt attention being given by her Majesty's government to any suggestion which you may offer, calculated to strengthen your hands, and give greater efficiency to the local government. I have, &c.

GLENELG.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., dated Downing Street, Jan. 6, 1838.

Sir,—Since I last addressed you on the 30th ult. I have received the Earl of Gosford's Despatches of the 30th November, No. 123, and the 6th December, No. 130, which, together with your despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset of the 3d and 7th of December, contain a report of the recent progress of affairs in Lower Canada, of the second expedition, under Colonel Gore to the banks of the Richelieu, and of the proclamation of martial law in the District of Montreal.

Having had the honor to lay these despatches before the Queen, I am commanded to convey to you her Majesty's entire approbation of the course which has been pursued by yourself and by the Earl of Gosford, with reference to the transactions which they detail. I am not in possession of the information on which the warrants for the arrest of certain individuals have been issued, but I have no doubt that they were such as to justify that proceeding, under the actual circumstances of the country.

It is highly satisfactory to her Majesty to find that the measures which you adopted had produced so decided an effect, in suppressing the insurrection in the neighborhood of the Richelieu, and that on the occasion of the last expedition under Col. Gore, no resistance was offered to her Majesty's troops, but that, on the contrary, the habitants gave every assistance which was required for the purpose of transport. The disposition thus evinced by the habitants, the abandonment of St. Denis, and of the other villages in the neighborhood, by the armed insurgents, and their apparent dispersion, may, I trust, warrant the expectation that, under a firm but temperate administration of the power at present vested in the local government, the time is not far distant when the authority of the law will have been fully vindicated and tranquillity restored to the province. Her Majesty's Government can, however, entertain no doubt that, after the events which have recently occurred, and under the circumstances still actually existing in a part of the District of Montreal, the proclamation of martial law could not properly have been longer delayed, but had become indispensable to the maintenance of the Queen's authority and the protection of the loyal inhabitants of that District. In the adoption of this extreme measure, Lord Gosford only anticipated the instructions which I addressed to you in my despatch of the 6th December, for your guidance in the event, which has since unhappily taken place, of this exercise of the prerogative becoming

necessary for the suppression of actual revolt. Deeply regretting, while they fully admit the necessity, her Majesty's government has observed, with much satisfaction, the recommendation addressed to you, by Lord Gosford, in his letter of the 5th December, and the determination which you have expressed to the General commanding in chief, to restrict the operation of martial law within the narrowest limits which shall be consistent with the public safety, and not to withdraw from the ordinary tribunals any cases which can properly be left to their decision. Her Majesty's Government are also assured that Lord Gosford exercised a sound discretion in not having recourse to this measure without the most conclusive evidence of the inadequacy of any milder remedy to meet the existing evil. His proclamation of the 29th November was dictated by a spirit of enlightened humanity, and will, I trust, be effectual in recalling some, at least, of the misguided peasantry to their allegiance to their Sovereign.

The Queen cheerfully accepts the tender of services which has been made to Lord Gosford by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Quebec; and is pleased to sanction the conditions proposed by his Lordship, for the corps of volunteers to be raised in that city. I am further commanded to express to you the high sense which her Majesty entertains of the zeal and the loyalty of that large body of her subjects in Lower Canada who have enrolled themselves on the present occasion for the defence of the province and the suppression of revolt.

I trust that you will have been enabled, as soon as the season may have allowed military movements, to effect the dispersion of the insurgents in those parts of the District of Montreal, in which, from the last accounts they appeared still to be assembled in considerable numbers. Her Majesty's government, however, entertain the fullest confidence in the judgment and discretion which will have governed whatever measures you may have adopted with a view to this object, or in reference to the general state of the province.... I have, &c.

GLENELG.

Copy of a despatch from Lieutenant Governor Sir F. B. Head, to Lord Glenelg, dated Toronto, October 25, 1837.

My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship, the annexed copy of a communication I have lately addressed to Sir John Colborne, respecting which, I have only to observe, that the whole of the military force which I require in Upper Canada, namely, a company at Bytown (on the Banks of the Ottawa,) is stationed there merely to protect the inhabitants from the Lower Canadian boatmen and lumbermen, who for some time have been in the habit of committing serious acts of aggression. I have, &c.

F. B. HEAD.

ENCLOSURE.

My Dear Sir JOHN,—in reference to that part of your letter of the 10th instant; (this moment received,) in which you state that you have made arrangements for assembling troops at certain points to aid the civil authorities, and to encourage the loyal, which will compel you to withdraw from Upper Canada as many companies of the 24th as I can spare you, to show a good front at this crisis, I have pleasure in being able to inform you, that, except the small detachment at Bytown, I consider that this province can dispense with as many of the troops as you may deem it desirable to require. I remain, &c.

F. B. HEAD.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. &c. Sorrel.

Copy of a despatch from Lieutenant Governor Sir F. B. Head to Lord Glenelg, dated Toronto, November 3, 1837.

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter I have lately addressed to Sir John Colborne, which will explain to your Lordship my reasons for desiring that the troops may be withdrawn from Upper Canada during the present crisis in Lower Canada.

Mr. McKenzie has made every exertion to get up sedition in this province, for the purpose of deceiving people in England into the idea that both the Canadas are disturbed; but he has completely failed; and as I think it of great advantage that this fact should not only be asserted by me, but proved, I have sent away the troops and have placed all the arms (about 6000 stand) in charge of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Toronto.

The militia has very zealously been desirous to put a guard over them; but I

have insisted on their being merely under the care of a couple of police-men and of the inhabitants generally. I know perfectly well that there exists no body of men in this province, who would dare to attack government property under the protection of the civil authorities of Toronto, and I therefore think that a militia guard, would presuppose the possibility of such an offence, which would tend to encourage rather than to deter.

I am happy to assure your Lordship, that the attempts made by Mr. Papineau's agent, Mr. McKenzie, have completely failed; and that I have not the slightest apprehension that any disturbance of importance will be made in this loyal province during the approaching winter. I have, &c.

F. B. HEAD.

ENCLOSURE.

Toronto, Oct. 31, 1837.

Dear Sir JOHN,—On the receipt of your despatch of the 24th, which I received yesterday, I immediately begged Colonel Foster to carry your wishes into effect, by sending you down the 24th Regiment. Colonel Foster told me you were good enough to propose that a guard should be left for me and for the stores and Commissariat, but I begged to give up my sentry and orderlies, and, in fact, to send you the whole of the 24th which is stationed here.

I will now endeavour to explain the course of policy which I am desirous to pursue. I am sure you will be of opinion that a great deal, if not the whole, of the agitation which is carried on in Lower Canada, is intended to have the immediate effect of intimidating the two Houses of Parliament in England, by making them believe that republicanism is indigenous to the soil of America, and that nothing else will grow there.

But Mr. Papineau knows quite well that this assertion will not be considered as proved unless Upper Canada joins in it, and, accordingly, Mr. Mackenzie and his gang, under his directions, are doing every thing in their power here to get up any thing that may be made to pass for agitation in the London market.

This province is, as far as my experience goes, more loyal and more tranquil than any part of England; however, this does not matter to Mr. McKenzie, provided he can get up a few sets of violent resolutions, which, you know very well, are very easily effected.

Now, what I desire to do is completely to upset Mr. Papineau, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, by proving to the people in England that this province requires no troops at all, and, consequently, that it is perfectly tranquil.

I consider that this evidence will be of immense importance, as it at once shows the conduct of Lower Canada to be factious; whereas, could it, under colour of a few Radical meetings here, be asserted that the two Provinces were on the brink of resolution, it would, as you know, be argued as an excuse for granting the demands of Mr. Papineau. I consider it of immense importance, practically, to show to the Canadas, that loyalty produces tranquillity, and that disloyalty not only brings troops into the province, but also involves it in a civil war.

To attain the object I have long had in view, I deemed it advisable not to retain, either for myself or for the stores, the few men we have been accustomed to require; for I felt I could not completely throw myself, as I wished to do, on the inhabitants of the province, so long as there remained troops in the garrison.

I cannot, of course, explain to you all the reasons I have for my conduct, but I can assure you that I have deeply reflected on it, and well know the materials I have to deal with.

The detachment of Artillery & the barrack-master, who, I understand, is to take up his quarters in the barracks, will be, I believe, sufficient to take care of the barrack stores. The arms I have put under the charge of the Mayor, which, I am confident, will arouse a very excellent feeling, which will immediately spread over the province. The military chest will be deposited, for safe custody, in the vaults of the Upper Canada Bank, where it will be much safer than in its present remote situation.

I enclose you a copy of a communication I have addressed to the Mayor, and also to Mr. Foote, which will explain the arrangements I have made, for which I am quite prepared to take upon myself all the responsibility I have incurred.

I have now to ask you to assist me further in the policy I am pursuing, by removing the 24th Regiment from Kingston, so as to take them out of Upper Canada. I have not the slightest occasion for them, particularly in that direction, where all is nothing but loyalty; but, if they remain

there, the moral I am desirous to attain will be spoiled, for it will be argued in England that all that has been done in Upper Canada is, merely, that the troops have been moved from the Midland to the Eastern District. I am afraid you may find difficulty in finding room for them in the Lower province, but if, by any exertion, you can effect my wishes, I feel confident you will do so.

It is with reluctance I have incurred the responsibilities I have mentioned; I know the arrangements I have made are somewhat irregular, but I feel confident the advantages arising from them will be much greater than the disadvantages.

What I am about to do will arouse loyal feelings, throughout the province, at a moment when it is of inestimable importance.

Colonel Foster will tell you that the detachment you have desired to have from Penetanguishene is at your service. I shall be anxious to hear from you on the subject of the removal of the 24th from Upper Canada, and I remain, &c.

F. B. HEAD.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a despatch from Lieut. Governor Sir F. B. Head, Bart. to Lord Glenelg, dated Toronto, Nov. 18, 1837.

Being sensible that your Lordship will be desirous to receive authentic information, not only of the general state of affairs in the Canadas, but of the particular course of policy which is being pursued in each of the provinces, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship a copy of a second letter, which has been expressly despatched to me by Sir John Colborne, with a copy of my reply thereto.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Sorrel, Nov. 6, 1837.

My dear Sir FRANCIS,—As to the intentions of Mr. Papineau, it is not of much importance what they may have been; the effect of his agitation, however, the province now feels acutely; and disaffection which has penetrated deeper than you may imagine, brings the agitator nearer his avowed object.

The sooner you put the 'good men and true' of the Upper Province on their mettle, the better.

Your determination of liberating the 24th Regiment will produce the best effect. Sir Colin Campbell will act on a similar principle; I believe he will call on the militia to do the military duties till reinforcements may arrive from the Mother Country, and send every company he can spare from Quebec to Halifax.

The alarm in this district is great and rapidly increasing; in fact, the counties between Longueuil and the upper part of the Richelieu are in a state of revolt; many persons who have distinguished themselves for their loyalty and as friends of order, are menaced and compelled to join the disaffected, or permit their property to be injured; I have received several applications for protection.

The grand point and pivot is Montreal; I am endeavouring to collect there such a force as will permit the apprehensive to sleep quietly, and enable us to act with vigour when called upon by the Executive Government.

I have ordered the 24th Regt. to proceed without delay to the Carillon and Montreal; one company, however, must be left at Fort Henry. Fifty soldiers, composing the garrison at that fort, will not in any respects take away from the effect of your plans and policy.

You incur not the least risk or responsibility in trusting to the good feeling of the province of Upper Canada; you are fully warranted in making the arrangements which you have notified to me.

The diversion or demonstration which Mr. Mackenzie may make in Yonge Street, or Alway, in the London District, will do good.

If the company of the 24th Regt. which had quitted Toronto for Kingston, had been recalled, the effect of a timid measure of that description would have been much felt in this province. I remain, &c.

J. COLBORNE.

I have received two offers from the Upper Province to bear down with volunteer corps upon the rebels.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Government House,

Toronto, November 11, 1837.

My dear Sir JOHN,—I am much obliged to you for the information you have been so good as to give me, respecting your 'wars and rumours of wars,' and it is satisfactory to me that you approve of the peaceful course of policy I am adopting here.

In proportion as you may be driven to adopt forcible measures, Upper Canada should, I consider, refrain from doing so,

as the moral contrast will no doubt have its effect on those who like to live in peace and quietness.

You will see in print my answer to an address from Kingston to raise a corps of volunteers; it is in fact to tell them that I have no authority to sanction their request. You must not think from this that I am lukewarm in your cause, for though I intend to be slow to anger, yet I think I can assure you, that in case you should really want help, the Militia of Upper Canada shall once again rally round their old master, Yours, &c.

F. B. HEAD.

Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, K. G. B. etc. etc.

UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Twenty-Fifth Congress.

An Act supplementary to an Act entitled 'An Act in addition to the Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the Acts therein mentioned,' approved twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the several collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and every other officer who may be specially empowered for the purpose by the President of the United States, shall be & they are hereby respectively authorized and required to seize and detain any vessel or any arms or munitions of war which may be provided or prepared for any military expedition or enterprise against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people continuous with the United States, and with whom they are at peace, contrary to the sixth section of the Act passed on the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled 'an Act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the Acts therein mentioned,' and retain possession of the same until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the same shall be released as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the several officers mentioned in the foregoing section shall be, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required to seize any vessel or vehicle, and all arms or munitions of war, about to pass the frontier of the United States for any place within any foreign State or colony, continuous with the United States, where the character of the vessel or vehicle, and the quantity of arms and munitions, or other circumstances, shall furnish probable cause to believe that the said vessel or vehicle, arms or munitions of war are intended to be employed by the owner or owners thereof, or any other person or persons, with his or their privy, in carrying on any military expedition or operations within the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people continuous with the United States, and with whom the United States are at peace, and detain the same until the decision of the President be had for the restoration of the same, or until such property shall be discharged by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction:—Provided, that nothing in this act contained be so construed as to extend to, or interfere with any trade in arms or munitions of war, conducted in vessels by sea with any port or place whatsoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before the passage of this act, under the law of nations and the provisions of the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of any officer making any seizure under this act, to make application with due diligence, to the district Judge of the district court of the United States, within which such seizure may be made, for a warrant to justify the detention of the property so seized which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation, showing that there is probable cause to believe that the property so seized is intended to be used in a manner contrary to the provisions of this act, and if said Judge shall refuse to issue such warrant, or application therefore shall not be made by the officer making such seizure within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days thereafter, the said property shall, forthwith, be restored to the owner. But if the said Judge shall be satisfied that the seizure was justified under the provisions of this Act, and issue his warrant accordingly, then the same shall be detained by the officer so seizing said property, until the President shall order it to be restored to the owner or claimant, or until it shall be discharged in due course of law on the petition of the claimant, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the owner or claimant of any property seized under this act, may file his petition in the circuit or district court of the United States, in the district where such seizure was made, setting forth the facts in the case; and, thereupon, such court shall proceed with all convenient despatch, after causing due notice to be given to the district Attorney and officer making such seizure, to decide upon the said case, and order restoration of the property, unless it shall appear that the seizure was authorized by this act; and the circuit and district courts shall have jurisdiction, and are hereby vested with full power and authority to

try and determine all cases which may arise under this act; and all issues in fact arising under it, shall be decided by a jury in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the officer making any seizure under this act shall have applied for and obtained a warrant for the detention of the property, or the claimant shall have filed a petition for its restoration, and failed to obtain it, and the property so seized shall have been in the custody of the officer for the term of three calendar months from the date of such seizure, it shall and may be lawful for the claimant or owner to file with the officer a bond to the amount of double the value of the property so seized and detained, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the judge of the circuit or district court, with a condition that the property, when restored, shall not be used or employed by the owner or owners thereof, or by any other person or persons with his or their privy, in carrying on any military expedition or operations within the territory and dominions of any foreign prince or state, or any colony, district, or people, continuous with the United States, with whom the United States are at peace; and thereupon the said officer shall restore such property to the owner or claimant thus giving bond: Provided, That such restoration shall not prevent seizure from being again made, in case there may exist fresh cause to apprehend a new violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that every person apprehended and committed for trial, for any offence against the act hereby amended shall, when admitted to bail for his appearance, give such additional security as the Judge admitting him to bail may require, not to violate, nor to aid in violating, any of the provisions of the act hereby amended.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that the provisions of this act have been, or are likely to be violated, that offences have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of the act hereby amended, within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney, of such district, to attend at such place within the district, and for such time, as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy and convenient arrest and examination of persons charged with the violation of the act hereby amended; and it shall be the duty of every such judge, or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation, and to enforce the due execution, of this act, and the act hereby amended.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for the period of two years, and no longer.

JAMES K. POLL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
RD. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 10, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

LOWER CANADA.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following address from the inhabitants of the County of Shefford to his Excellency Sir John Colborne, together with his Excellency's answer. The address was subscribed by four hundred and fifty individuals, and was presented by Messrs. Samuel Wood, P. H. Knowlton, and Jacob Cook. To his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding her Majesty's Forces in Upper & Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c. May it please your Excellency:

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the county of Shefford, in the district of Montreal, beg leave to offer to your Excellency our hearty and sincere congratulations upon your elevation to the Administration of the Government of this Province.

The prompt and able manner in which your Excellency exercised the high military command with which, at so important a juncture, you were happily invested, in suppressing a dangerous and widely spread spirit of insurrection within the bounds of this district; and the skill and consequent success which characterized, and, under Providence have crowned your exertions, have excited in our breasts feelings of respect and gratitude towards your Excellency, which the ordinary formal language of an address serves very imperfectly to describe.

The character in which your Excellency has been long known to us, as an impartial and esteemed Administrator of the laws in Upper Canada, and the knowledge which your Excellency's short but eventful sojourn here has enabled you to obtain of the incongruous character of our extraordinary provincial policy, induce the confidence that no efforts will be spared by your Excellency, in bringing to a speedy and definitive settlement those political differences which have now, for so many years, distracted the counsels & attached a blight to the prosperity of the province.

We cannot conclude, without reiterating

to your Excellency our sentiments of grateful and unaffected respect. We hail with pleasure your accession to the chief command, persuaded that your Excellency's Administration will form an interesting and important epoch in the annals of this rising colony.

County of Shefford, 10th March, 1837.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will convey to the inhabitants of the county of Shefford the expression of my sincere thanks for this address, and acquaint them that her Majesty's Government is fully aware of the loyalty which has been conspicuous in Shefford and the frontier Townships, & the sacrifices which have been made in that important section of the province, to maintain the institutions of the mother country; and I am confident that effectual measures will be speedily adopted to secure the tranquillity of the colony and promote its prosperity.

Government House,
Montreal, 22d March, 1838.

From the Quebec Gazette.

LORD DURHAM—FUTURE PROSPECTS AND HOPES.

We think that we perceive the angry clouds which have so long lowered in our political atmosphere, beginning to break, and that the sun of public prosperity will speedily appear, giving new light and force to guide and direct the efforts of the inhabitants in the paths of peace, order, industry, and happiness.

Lord Durham, our new Governor, comes to us with extraordinary powers. He will have no one to fear; none to court; all abuses must vanish before him. He will have sufficient force to silence discord, and make the authority of the Crown, in the execution of the laws, be respected by all; he may thus, in reality, be 'not a terror to good works but to evil.'

He is an Englishman of ancient family, of liberal principles and education; of great experience in public affairs; of high connexions, and will be steadily supported in his measures by the Home Government; subject only to those high responsibilities to which are held every one in authority under the British Crown. As an Englishman familiar with the improvements in agriculture, trade and in his native land, he will, we trust, endeavour to *Anglify* the country as it ought to be *Anglified*; give us perfect security for person and property; free scope to education, trade, and industry; foster and establish schools and institutions of learning; promote and encourage agricultural improvement; provide for the security of navigation; open roads and communications; cut canals; form rail-roads; facilitate the settlement of the waste lands; remove every impediment to a free circulation of produce and merchandise, and thus, by the increase of knowledge, security and wealth, lay the sure foundations of free and good Government, and general prosperity.

Placed in the centre of the British North American Provinces, inhabited by nearly a million and a half of souls, he will have a superintending eye on the whole, and facilitate and promote the common welfare of all. We hope to see under his auspices, the navigation of the St. Lawrence opened for steam navigation to Lake Michigan and Superior; the internal trade and intercourse with the United States put upon the fairest and most friendly footing; the boundary question settled; a rail-road formed from Quebec to the nearest seaport, open throughout the winter; a good road to the Lower Provinces; a ship canal from Bay Verto to the Bay of Fundy; the coasts, the gulph, and the shores of the St. Lawrence sufficiently lighted; the fisheries protected; settlements effected, and sufficient depots and assistance afforded for unfortunate navigators.

With such a field open for the exertions of Lord Durham, and successfully cultivated as they may be with a good-will of the inhabitants, and the aid of the British Parliament, he will have no reason to regret that he has changed his scene of usefulness. His name will be associated with the lasting prosperity and happiness of a noble portion of the power and grandeur of the whole.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE LOWER CANADA LEGISLATURE.

We have now given enough of the debates in the House of Commons on Canada affairs, to enable the readers of the *Gazette* to form their own opinion, of the general feeling and views of the government and the leading parties in England, for the settlement of our provincial concerns.

It was a natural consequence of the disagreement among the constitutional authorities in the province, and of the state of anarchy and violence which followed, that a higher authority should interfere to restore order.

It was fortunate for the inhabitants of the province, generally, that there was such an authority in existence. Without it, composed as it our population, irritated against each other by appeals to prejudice, and by actual injuries and sufferings, we should have had the beauties of a South American or Spanish contest for a time, to end in the most odious tyranny, that of a victorious party or faction over the vanquished, and finally a military despotism, unable to support itself in the ruined state of industry but by plunder, which would produce further contests, and a succession of other plunderers; unless indeed the disturbance which would be given to

our neighbors in the United States, should have induced them to go to the expense of taking possession of the country, garrisoning it, and occupying it as a territory.

With the umpirage of the British Government and Parliament, we can run no risk. There is not the will to oppress. There is every disposition to let us manage our affairs in our own way, so soon as we seem disposed to do so, on principles of peace and justice to each other, and consistently with the obligation of the Crown to maintain its authority, and extend its protection, according to law, to every subject of the Empire.

We have, therefore, no fears for the interregnum of constitutional Government. We are old enough to recollect part of the period from 1783 to 1792, and all those who recollect any thing of it, recollect it with pleasure. Every one minded his own business, provided for his family honestly and decently, lived in peace and good fellowship with his neighbors, without asking through what particular stream the blood of his forefathers had descended since the days of Adam, or at what Altar he paid homage to his Maker, or what were the peculiarities of his creed. The struggle for place and power and the distinction of vanity were left to a few. It was a comedy, sometimes followed by a farce, which peaceable and industrious men enjoyed gratis. The whole expenses of the civil government amounted to some twelve or fifteen thousand pounds a-year, instead of about sixty thousand as acknowledged by our Representatives. There were abuses of course, for where is there power in the hands of man where it is not abused? But they were not a tinge of those that have existed since, particularly those that have grown up under the correcting hand of our suspended Legislature, and of which they were in a great degree the authors, and frequently, the benefitted.

We say let us try to live as we lived before the introduction of the suspended constitution, on the 17th December, 1792. Let the government correct its own abuses, see that all its officers do their duty ably and faithfully for the good of the subject, and that justice be well and truly administered to all. Let the minds of the people who have been agitated by knaves and fools, settle down in peace; let education, industry, and improvement be fostered, let peace and good-will be necessary titles to favour, and we may start fair a second time in the race of constitutional government, which the liberality of all the wise men on the other side of the Atlantic have in reserve for us.

We only regret that they should be in such a hurry to bestow upon us this second boon; that they should risk the keeping up the national, party and factious agitation, which have proved and would again prove fatal to its success.

It might be prudent to wait till the majority of the inhabitants of the province petition for the renewal of the House of Assembly, by authentic petitions signed with their own hands.

Liverpool, 16th February.

The Canada Bill received the royal assent, by commission, last Saturday, (Feb. 10,) and directions were immediately sent to Sir John Colborne authorizing him to act upon the measure—that is, to suspend the constitution of both the Canadas until Lord Durham arrives. It is well known that Lord Durham will not leave England before March, and can easily arrive at Montreal before the middle of April. Therefore Sir John Colborne, as his *locum tenens*, will be Dictator of Canada for two months from this date. Sir John, who has gained much credit by his soldier-like conduct during the late *emute*, will be continued as commander in chief of the forces in Canada, which will in future amount to an available force of 10,000 soldiers.—I have already informed you of the Queen's having of her own free will, nominated Sir John to be a Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath. I believe that she has also told Lord Melbourne that Colonel Wetherall (likewise distinguished in the Canada war) shall and must be made Knight Commander of the same order.

I should not wonder if an attempt be made to exhibit articles of impeachment against Lord Gosford. Things would scarcely be allowed to proceed to the successful issue of this point, as it would involve censure on the ministry who appointed Lord Gosford. The feeling of Parliament and the country decidedly is that his lordship was by no means equal to the responsibility confided to him.

Sir Wm. Molesworth has formally given notice that on March 6, he will move

'An humble address to the Queen, respectfully expressing the opinion of the house, that in the present critical state of many of her Majesty's foreign possessions in various parts of the world, it is essential to the well being of her Majesty's colonial empire, and of many important domestic interests which depend on the prosperity of the colonies, that the colonial Minister should be a person in whose *diligence, forethought, judgment, activity, and firmness* this house and the public may be able to place reliance; and declaring, with all deference to the constitutional prerogatives of the crown, that her Majesty's present Secretary of State for the Colonies does not enjoy the confidence of this house or of the country.'

This motion, if it be brought on, will draw out a lengthened debate upon the Colonial policy of the present government. But

Molesworth cannot carry the motion, as it would require the votes of the Conservatives, and Sir R. Peel knows better than to risk defeat on a question started by an opponent.

Mr. Edward Ellice, Jr., is appointed private Secretary to Lord Durham, in Canada. It is declared that neither of them are to be paid anything. So much the worse, as they will thus be less responsible than if they took the usual pay. The nomination of Ellice is looked upon as very ill advised—because his father is a great landed proprietor in Canada, and not very popular there. Some of the newspapers desire, in round terms, that Lord Durham will have a salary of £10,000 a year and an outfit of £6000 as Governor General of Canada. He certainly has not hitherto been distinguished for any great distaste for the public money.

It is believed that Lord Durham will proceed to Canada in the *Hastings*, one of our first rate frigates. She is now at Sheerness, under the command of captain Lock.

I am fearful that the appointment of Lord Durham is a foolish one. He is what may be called an impracticable man. In politics he veers from simple Whiggery to ultra Radicalism. His temper is notoriously bad. His pride is remarkable. He is so fond of adulation that the parties who pay him most homage will certainly be received with most favour. His sympathies may be expected to lean towards the movement party in Canada.

The Alert (one of the Queen's packets) has brought from Halifax such of Papineau's papers as were seized. They are believed to contain letters from Mr. Hume and others which deeply implicate the leaders of the Canadian party in England.—Hume may or may not apprehend that he is compromised by these documents, but he puts a bold face on the matter and has given notice that he will move that all of Papineau's papers be printed by Parliament.

LORD DURHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[Parliamentary Paper—presented by the Queen's command, printed by order of the House of Commons, and delivered with the votes on Wednesday morning January 24.]

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Earl of Durham, K. C. B. dated Downing Street, Jan. 20, 1838.

In order to lay the ground for the permanent settlement of the questions which agitate Lower Canada, it will probably be found necessary to resort to some Legislative measures of a comprehensive nature. But before such measures can be framed and submitted to Parliament, it would be highly desirable to know the wishes and opinions of the people of both Provinces regarding them.

The object could be best attained by a personal communication on your part with such persons selected from each Province as may be presumed, from their station, character, and influence, to represent the feelings of their fellow countrymen in general. It seems advisable, therefore, to authorize your Lordship if you so think fit, to call around you a certain number of such persons with whom you might take counsel on the most important affairs of the two Provinces; the time of meeting of such a Committee of advice being left entirely to your discretion. You are, therefore, empowered to select three Members from the Legislative Council of Upper Canada to attend each meeting; and to invite the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, to nominate ten of its Members for the same purpose. Under ordinary circumstances, the same course would be pursued with respect to the Legislature of Lower Canada. But if the Bill now before the Parliament should be passed into a law, recourse must be had, during the suspension of that Legislature, to another mode of supplying the deficiency.

You will accordingly, during such suspension, select three Members of the body at present composing the Legislative Council, and will take measures for the calling on the electors in each of the five Districts in which Lower Canada is now divided, to elect two persons to sit in the Committee. Your Lordship can obviate any difficulty which may stand in the way of holding such elections by an ordinance for this purpose, to be passed by the authority of the Governor in Council.

The Committee will thus consist of twenty-six Members, over whose deliberations you will, of course, preside.

The Committee being thus formed, you will bring before them the subjects on which you desire to receive their opinion and advice. Among the most important of these, are the questions in debate between the two Canadian Provinces.

In the last session both Houses of Parliament passed a Resolution, 'That great inconvenience has been sustained by his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, for the want of some adequate means for regulating and adjusting questions respecting trade and commerce of the said provinces, and divers other questions wherein the said Provinces have a common interest; and it is expedient that the Legislature of the said Provinces respectively be authorized to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of such their common interests.'

It is clear that some plan must be devised to meet the just demands of Upper Canada. It will be for your Lordship, in conjunction with the Committee to consider if this should not be done by constituting

some joint legislative authority, which should preside over all questions of common interest to the two Provinces, which might be appealed to in extraordinary cases to arbitrate between contending parties in either; preserving, however, to each Province its distinct Legislature, with authority in all matters of exclusively domestic concern. If this should be your opinion, you will have further to consider what should be the nature and limits of such authority, and all the particulars which ought to be comprehended in any scheme for its establishment.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 will supply another subject of deliberation with a view to determine what measure may safely be taken to correct the defects which have hitherto interfered at least in the Lower Province, with its successful working. The constitution of the Legislative Council has formed the chief topic of complaint with the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and they have insisted that the only remedy is to be found in making the Council elective. On this subject the following resolution was passed by both Houses of Parliament:—That in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is inadvisable to make the Legislative Council of that Province an elective body but it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the Legislature a greater degree of public confidence.

It will be for you and the Committee to consider in what manner the judgment thus pronounced by Parliament can best be carried into effect.

There are other very important subjects, regarding which you will think it right to consult the same advisers; such for example, as the provision that should be made to meet the necessary expenses of the Civil Government in Lower Canada—the state of the law affecting the tenure of landed property in that Province—the establishment of a Court for the trial of appeals and impeachments. There is, in truth, not one of the many interesting questions relating to the good government and well being of the two Canadas, which might not very properly engage the attention of the Committee.

On all the subjects which I have specified, and on others which may come under the notice of the Committee, your Lordship will, probably, have to recommend the adoption of some legislative measures in this country; you will transmit to me an explanation of such measures in the fullest detail, in order that the Government may consider of the propriety of submitting them to Parliament.

You are authorized to fix the times and places of the meetings of the Committee, to adjourn them from time to time, and to frame all regulations necessary for the despatch of business. You are also empowered to dissolve the Committee at your pleasure.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR... SIR, ... Permit me through the columns of your useful journal to offer a few remarks by way of an acknowledgment in the first place that we of this province have received (unasked) many favors from the good people of a neighboring government, for which we trust ere long to be able to pay them with interest. But as they seem to have some very erroneous ideas concerning us, I wish to offer them a few words of advice. In the first place they seem to have an idea that we here under British rule are oppressed; we would advise them to point out that country on the globe (not excepting their own) where as many privileges are enjoyed upon as good terms. We would inform them that there is no oppression here; and furthermore we think there are objects enough south of lat. 45 for the exercise of all their benevolence. Thanks to a kind Providence, our lot is cast in a land where the groans of the manacled Slave are not heard, ... where human flesh is not bought and sold, and where the wrongs of the poor Indian are not passed lightly over. And furthermore, as a word of advice to the benevolent south of 45, we would say to them, recal from foreign lands your numerous missionaries for converting the heathen; let them be employed within your own borders. Let them call on their way home upon Gen. Jessup in Florida, and ask him where that brave son of the forest, Osceola, is? and upon his answer, judge ye on which side the epithet heathen belongs, and then just hint to him that it was a republican Gen. of Old France who treacherously violated a flag of truce in the Island of St. Domingo and basely kidnapped the brave Touissant, who, with his colored brethren were nobly breasting the shock of the republican oppression—& where is that republic now? Its requiem hath long since been sung, and a despotism arose upon its ruins that placed the heathen Autocrat in the back ground. Let them visit Washington, the proud capital of your republic, and there enquire what use rifles are put to there; direct them to visit New Orleans, Vicksburgh, St. Louis, and Alton, and from thence to Mackinaw, and from thence along your Northern Frontier to

the Bay of Fundy. Let them establish Missionary stations along your whole frontier line for converting the heathen; direct them to call on the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Swanton, &— O Shame, where is thy blush!—Let them cry aloud until those modern Goths and Vandals, reared up within your own borders, are all slain by the sword of the Spirit; and then, and not till then, let them go and reclaim the wanderers in foreign lands.

And you, inhabitants of Canada, who rightly appreciate the blessings of your free institutions, who have so often been called in this inclement season, from your homes and firesides to defend, in a word, all that is dear to civilized life, against those lawless marauders, be firm, be united, rally around the standard of your country, that hath so often been unfurled to the terror of disorganizers, and heaven will crown with success your noble exertions, and a grateful posterity will honor your memories.

AN AMERICAN.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 68.

In the series of papers which have been addressed to the readers of the Standard, for so long a time, under the above title, the discussion of this or that peculiar doctrine has been studiously avoided. The object in view has been to inculcate the practice of the moral virtues among all men, and to lead them to consider their duties as laid down in the Bible,—the common charter of the faith of all professing Christians. 'Search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life.' But in no portion of the sacred writings is any duty more forcibly inculcated than that of benevolence, and none more beautifully illustrated. Most of the parables of our Saviour furnish examples of the exercise of this virtue, and we ought to regard them as injunctions by our divine Master, although they seem to have been put forth to the Jews as recommendations simply. There is a benignity in the unaffected language, aside entirely from the special matter, that might have won from that prejudiced people the lurking enmity in their hearts. The parable of the prodigal son exhibits the benevolent affection that a father possesses towards his once erring but now returning children. The old man not only receives the wanderer again without upbraids but with open arms, and kindly exerts himself to allay the little jealousy that had been raised in the heart of his brother. It is not by revilings and harsh words, and irritating reflections on the past that will bring together into the bonds of union relations unhappily estranged. This is to be done rather by forgetting what has gone by, and by joyfully entering into the spirit of the aged father, 'this my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found.'—But if this most amiable virtue is duly recommended to members of the same family, it is also enjoined on every one towards his neighbor. Who your neighbor is, you may gather from another parable of our Saviour's. It is not exclusively the inhabitant of the next house, of the same village or of the same town. It is likewise the poor naked, wounded and miserable fellow creature who is lying helpless in the ditch. We are not to pass by even the apparently most wretched of our species, with a pitying shrug or a charitable inquiry, but we are to extend the hand of benevolence and, as far as we are able, to relieve his wants. A kindness of spirit towards all men is one of the best marks of distinction of mankind, and one of the greatest sources of individual happiness. Look at the benevolent-hearted man,—being always at peace with his fellow men, he is happy within himself. Instead of being anxious to mark, and careful to remember the little faults of his neighbor, he puts the best construction upon his actions, and receives without an angry retort his hasty word.

The active duty of benevolence goes hand in hand with the feeling of forgiveness. I say the feeling of forgiveness, not the simple words, but that full flow of internal satisfaction arising from a consciousness of having freely and unrestrainedly forgiven an offence or an injury. This feeling is so difficult of acquisition that men without divine assistance are unable to compass it. Yet although we may not be able entirely to arrive at that command over the feelings and impulses incident to our nature as human beings, we may at least try to reach it and hope to do so through the exercise of prayer and the constant contemplation of the perfect pattern set us by our blessed Redeemer. This elevating hope

is fully supported in the steadfast promises of God; for He hath vouchsafed to us the assurance that 'He will freely give of his holy spirit so them that ask him.' This glorious hope pouring as it does a sense of happiness unalloyed into our own minds, must also afford us satisfaction as teaching us to look on the sunny face of nature rather than on its frown, teaching us also that by benevolence, charity and mutual forgiveness, happiness is promoted among the individual members of the great family of man.

J. M. F.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, APRIL 3, 1838.

The military preparations in England to meet the emergencies of Canada are still going on. Though the present political measures may not be the best, as hardly anything free from some room for distrust, can be expected from those who now steer the vessel of state, they may, nevertheless, as we cordially desire they should, save and tranquillize the country.

Some way or other, we know not how it happens, but so it is, all men, with but few exceptions, seem to flatter themselves with the return of a golden age to Canada, from the anticipated administration of Lord Durham.

Hope, what a buoyant soul-elevating comforter thou art! what an inspirer of pleasant dreams and joyous fable dost thou prove to be! Lord Durham seems to be every thing good and great by anticipation. He is rich—coming here not to receive a salary, but to spend a princely income—he is thoroughly acquainted with the politics of Europe, and the interests of England. He is independent in his principles, and liberal in his opinions. He is to know no party, British or French, but to do justice to all. The whole power of the Government is to support him in his glorious career. All this, and a great deal more, Lord Durham is by anticipation. We do not, for our part, dispute; for we are free to confess ourselves dreamers on the present occasion as well as our betters; but then, dream as we may, we cannot tune our voice to the notes of praise that are sung, for this simple reason that the best intentions may fail—the fondest hopes may be disappointed—the fairest blossoms may be blasted—in a word, we do not really know how Lord Durham will exercise his dictatorship till we see.

In the House of Lords, some hints were dropped as if Sir Francis Bond Head may look out for censure on his return to England. The actions of the best men are not all good. In his, we are not disposed to pick out the flaws. We see enough in what he has done, and in what he has written, to admire, and which, we think, will be remembered to his honor, in these provinces to remote generations. A censure on Sir F. B. Head, from either Lord Melbourne, or Lord Glenelg may be pronounced, but cannot disgrace the late Governor of Upper Canada. Nor will the greatest eulogiums they can bestow whitewash the fame of CONCILIATION, be they put on ever so thick. 'Worth makes the man, want of it the fellow.'

Now if Lord Durham is to effect such wonders in this province, as people say he will, the friends of the country should try, by every lawful and constitutional means, to induce his Lordship, in a reasonable time after his coming to look among the office holders, their relatives, connexions and adherents, who have, under every administration, continued to influence the councils of the province, and to grow fat on the good of the land. The constitution being now suspended, care ought to be taken by the constitutional Associations of Montreal and Quebec, the only bodies that can grapple with the evil, that plurality of profitable offices should be abolished. Plurality of offices, bringing emoluments to the holders of them, has, for a long course of time, done much evil. Unless it be done away with, it will continue to increase, as it has hitherto done for more than a quarter of a century. If put down, as it should be, the arms of all loyal subjects will be doubly strengthened, when called upon in the array of war against those who have made plurality of paid offices one of the grievances on which they raised their arms in rebellion. The cause of the complaint should be removed. The voice, not of party, but of all demands it. No man's eye can be shut to the fact that, in several instances, offices, incompatible ones too, notwithstanding the first speech of the late Governor General, to the number of two, three and four, are yet in the possession of single individuals.

This is the case, notwithstanding the proclamation of 29th Nov. which would have us to believe that all causes of complaint were, either already removed, or would soon be. It would have been very uncourteous to question the declarations of Lord Gosford's proclamation, but, nevertheless, we are credibly informed that one honorable gentleman, who must necessarily, as a part of his duty, have contributed his quota of wisdom and advice, to the issuing of the proclamation alluded to, holds himself alone four—incompatible—offices. Such an honorable gentleman should have told Lord Gosford that, being not prepared to surrender three offices, he was not prepared to give his advice.

It is very true that we and our readers must soon part company. One paper more, and we are done. In our next we intend to bow ourselves out of the room and make our will. In this we merely say that the Numbers which we issue and circulate, if promptly paid for, would support our little establishment. But newspaper debts are notoriously bad; and in a country place jobs and advertisements are next to nothing. Our paper, we are proud to say has done much good in the country. No man can deny it this praise. It is therefore with regret we feel ourselves bound to quit the field. But it must be evident that a few individuals, who have only their own earnings to support their families cannot, and ought not, to keep up an establishment like this. They have already expended a good deal of their own money, besides their labor and editorial department, which have, from the beginning been almost gratuitous. If those who have received our papers had been prompt in their payments, it would give us the greatest pleasure in the world to persevere. But very many have never paid a copper. Our issues are sufficient to carry on the Standard, if payments were duly made; but where payments come in slowly, and many never, the greater the circulation, the worse for the establishment, because it requires so much the more stock, labour and other expenses. A meeting of the shareholders will take place on Saturday. What may then be devised, we do not at this moment foresee. It is in the power of our subscribers, if they choose, to continue the Standard, but words and promises cannot now pass current. We owe heavy debts which must be paid. Once more.

William Hayden and Dr. Jaquay of Potton, have been arrested in Potton, on a charge of High Treason, & passed through this place on their way to Montreal gaol.

The Officers, appointed to a particular service, who have recently arrived from England, have been assigned, by a general order of yesterday, the following stations, to which they are directed to proceed, on receiving their instructions. They are to communicate with the commanding officers of the volunteer corps, in the section of the country to which they are appointed, and to report to the commander of the forces:—

Lt. Col. R. Nickle...	Quebec,
Hon. G. Cathcart...	Montreal,
E. F. Gascoigne...	Montreal,
R. R. Loring...	Toronto,
W. Marshall...	Kingston,
C. F. Turner...	Cornwall,
W. Cox...	Carillon,
C. C. Taylor...	St. Johns and Hemmingford,
Major W. F. Williams...	Mississkoui,
F. A. M. Fraser...	Stanstead,
J. Campbell...	Coteau du Lac,
P. Young...	Prescott,
Anstruther...	Niagara,
C. Head...	Beauharnois,
Capt. G. Baron de Rottenburg, Toronto,	
J. B. Creagh...	Beauharnois.

Several military gentlemen, appointed to serve in this command, have arrived in the latest packet ships from England. We subjoin the names:—In the *Westminster*, from London, J. K. Taylor, Esq. Medical Staff; in the *Roscoe*, from Liverpool, Major L. Carmichael; in the *Toronto*, from London, Messrs. R. T. Jackson and Wm. Holmes, Staff Surgeons; and in the *Birmingham*, from Liverpool, Capt. E. R. Wright.—*Mont. Gaz.*

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office Frelighsburg, 1st April, 1838.

Fraser Jenne,	James Young,
Richard Clark 2,	Ferdina Belleau,
Jacob Brown,	Wm. Benson,
Josiah Turner,	Mrs. Elzeline Turner,
Mrs. Eliza Scofield,	Benniah Baker,
Charles G. Smith,	Miss Sarah Jenne,
John Marvin,	Daniel Cheney,

Births,
In Sutton, on the 26th ultimo. Mrs. Cyprian Barnes, of a Son and Daughter.

Married,
In Dunham, on the 26th of March, by the Rev. Charles C. Cotton, Mr. Charles Gaylor to Miss Mary Ann Miller, all of Dunham.

Died,
At Bedford, on Tuesday the 27th ultimo Mrs. Mary G. Freligh, wife of Galloway Freligh, Esq. aged 38 years.

Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that I shall not be accountable for any debts that may be contracted by
LYMAN SWASER
after this date, as he has left my employment.
PAUL B. AGER.
St. Armand, April 3d, 1838.

Warning.

THE public are hereby warned against purchasing a note due on 1st Jan. last granted by Frederick Bouché for sixteen dollars, in favor of Lyman Kerby, and by him indorsed to Peter Shepherd of whom the subscriber acquired it for a valuable consideration.
PATRICK BUTLER.
Dunham 31st March, 1838.

Notice.

THE Shareholders of the Mississkoui Standard Types and press, are requested to meet at the Standard office in Frelighsburg on Saturday the 7th April at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of transacting business connected with the management of the office during the past year.
J. CHAMBERLIN,
O. J. KEMP,
R. V. V. FRELIGH, } Committee.
Mississkoui Standard office, 27th March 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons will take due notice that I th subscriber have this day liberated my so Thomas Bickford from all claim that have to his Labour and services for in and on my account, and hereby give him liberty to labour and trade for himself and appropriate his earnings to his own use and benefit; at the same time forbidding all persons to trust him on my account.
JAMES BICKFORD.
Stanbridge, March 21st 1838.

Lost.

A French and English Dictionary (Boyer and Deletanville's) belonging to J. M. Ferves. Whoever will give information concerning it will be rewarded.
26th March 1838.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by
W. W. SMITH.

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

& Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.
3-1

Buffalo Robes, Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett CAPS,

Fur Gloves,
Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.
JUST received and for sale by
W. SMITH.
January, 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
Teas, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.
which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.
W. W. SMITH.
January, 1838.

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of
OREN J. KEMP & Co.
A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.
OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

A Ditty on the Times.
The foolish rads one day resolved,
To ruin the whole nation;
And put it barbarously to death,
By counter irritation.

A stern decree the rads then passed,
That nothing they would buy
From their old parent naughty John,
Oh! wicked rads, fie, fie.

Poor Papineau he'd rave and swear,
Just like a mad play actor,
And told his dupes they naught should wear
Of British manufacture.

And put them up to a new plan
To hoard up immense riches,
By wearing clumsy wooden shoes
And patriotic breeches.

He called upon them all to rise,
Vile foreigners to slay;
And then wound up his long harangue,
With vive la Liberté.

The rads then in their might decreed,
To muster up their band,
And drive rail-roads and foreigners
From out their native land.

To kick out civilization
From their little wooden cots,
And then sit down and rusticate
Like happy Hottentots.

They assembled at St. Charles,
A paltry little town,
And chose a leader for their gang,
One Copper Tommy Brown.

Who plundered all the shop keepers
Of powder, pork and ball,
And told his men to keep spirits
And they would Weather-all.

But England's noble soldiers
Soon dispersed the rebel crew,
Including Copper Tommy Brown,
Who like a coward flew.

Across the line of 45,
Now tell me reader then,
If the rebel gang did Weather-all?
No, Weatherall did them.

Montreal, 5th March, 1838.

From the London Morning Post.

We never read anything more unfounded or more absurd than the extravagant hyperbole in which Ministerial personages and journalists indulge with regard to the appointment of Lord Durham as Governor-General of Canada and *Adjutor* General of Canadian affairs. It would seem as though Ministers were aware of the very objectionable appointment they have made, and desirous of stifling a calm judgment upon the subject by cramping the most gross absurdities regarding the merits of Lord Durham down the throats of the militia. Among men best acquainted with Ministerial proceedings, and who have a right to be considered the acutest judges of Ministerial motives, there is but one opinion regarding the appointment of Lord Durham, and it is this—that Ministers, in sending him to Canada, consulted their own convenience rather than the advantage of the colony, or the security, dignity, and peace of the British empire. Lord Durham was in a very peculiar position, and one which was felt as a very great annoyance to the Ministers. He was a bystander upon the very verge of the Cabinet... watching the seats at that Council table with an eager eye, and ready to jump in the moment there was a vacancy. Lord Palmerston could not resolve upon an excursion even into Her Majesty's without some disturbance of mind and uneasiness of cravat; nor Lord Glenelg dispose himself comfortably for a six and thirty hours' nap in his easy chair, lest before the one got back to town or the other to sober certainty of waking business Lord Durham might have popped into the place which each had much rather keep for himself. Lord Palmerston, especially, will be a happier man now that Lord Durham has got another provision than that attendant upon the seals of the Foreign Department. The whole Cabinet will congratulate themselves that, for a considerable time at all events, they have not to fear being stormed by his amiable mightiness, the Earl of Durham.

Some will think that this Canada affair is too serious a matter to have been made use of by Ministers for their personal convenience in carrying on the Government, & keeping peaceable possession of power at home. We do not think so. They who do not think so cannot know of what shabby materials this administration is made. No importance of the occasion can rouse them from the sty of selfishness in which they grovel. No imminence of events can elevate them from the little world of paltry contrivance in which they live, and move, and have their being. The appointment of the Earl of Durham we do believe to arise from no confidence that he is the best man they could send out, but from a very strong conviction that he is the man whom it is most convenient to get rid of.

Let it not be supposed that we say this from a mere desire to cast contempt upon the Ministry, or to exaggerate Lord Durham's powers of ingeniously tomenting. What is it to us whether Lord Durham go to Canada, or to St. Petersburg, or stay at home? Nothing, but we cannot be indifferent to the cause of truth... we cannot be unconcerned that rebellion of a province is to be dealt with like some petty affair of official arrangement. The loftiest interests and the proudest feelings of this country seem to us to be sacrificed by Ministers who have neither understanding to fathom the one nor heart to sympathize with the other. Every suggestion of common sense... every recollection supplied by experience—cries out against the appointment of Lord Durham to restore peace and to establish the freedom and security of British subjects, with due regard to the rights and dignity of the British Monarchy. The expectation that such a man should do this great service as well as any other man whose exertions her Majesty might

have commanded is nonsense too glaring to require any pointing out. It is so glaring that we cannot credit the possibility of Ministers supposing for one moment that Lord Durham is the best man to be sent out to Canada; and we therefore conclude upon our own judgment, and upon the judgment of those whose acuteness we much depend upon that for their own convenience, and not for the advantage, the honour and the glory of Great Britain has this Noble Lord been selected for so important an office.

But we find journalists, and those too who affect to have the greatest anxiety about 'liberal principles,' and the participation of themselves in their Government... we find these journalists with a fawning folly more disgusting than words can describe, dismissing every other consideration but that Lord Durham is to have all but absolute authority in Canada, and congratulating the British public upon this event.

Why, we say that this could not be a subject of congratulation by any man, or to any body of men having a spark of the real principles of freedom in their breasts. There is no man living—not the wisest—the most cautious—the most determined—the most temperate, whom any one with a true British heart should be glad to see invested with the powers which are proposed to be given to Lord Durham. We protest that we know not the man, Tory, Whig, or Radical, that we should like to see made absolute over any province or large portion of the British Empire. If we were driven to confess the necessity for any such thing we should confess it with some shame, and with very deep regret. But if this would be our feeling with regard to a wise, a cautious, a determined, a temperate man, with how deep a shame, with how poignant a regret must we not contemplate the bestowal of absolute, or nearly absolute, power upon such a man as Lord Durham. And yet... O! monstrous, shameless, and disgusting tergiversation! we find the hackneyed brawlers about liberty congratulating, in terms of extravagant satisfaction, their countrymen upon the appointment of Lord Durham, and the powers confided to him. One sycophant, more nauseous than the rest, as formerly most loud in bawling for the rights of the multitude, says that 'the station of Lord Durham ought to be a sufficient security to all who hold property in Canada that under his Government they have nothing to apprehend. His conduct in Russia must satisfy the merchants in this country that the interests of commerce will be carefully attended to.'

Can slavishness go beyond this? Is this the language which it befits a Briton to address to Britons? We are Tories, utterly detesting the cant of 'liberality,' and much more willing to be called 'Ultra Tories' than 'Liberal Tories'; but we reject with scorn the proposition that the 'station' of any man that breathes should be held as an equivalent for the law. No man's station is such that his Government should be held a sufficient security for property. We are Tories—but we are Englishmen—and we never can look for our security in any man's station, but in the equality of all stations before the law. We dare say it may be necessary to suspend the constitution and the law in Canada, because both have been framed for an obedient, and not for a rebellious, community; but God forbid that we should find matter for congratulation in such security.

As to the special security which British merchants have in the protection of Lord Durham, as proved by his conduct in Russia, perhaps the owners of the *Vixen* may tell their countrymen how much it is to be depended upon. If his Excellency Lord Durham were going where small accommodations for merchants might be obtained from an ambitious Prince, at the expense of sacrificing rights of ten thousand times the importance, his Excellency might be much depended upon for such service. We apprehend, however, that British merchants—especially such of them as are ship owners—will not be satisfied that their interests will be 'carefully attended to' because that duty devolves upon Lord Durham. The first step towards taking care of such interests is a right understanding of what those interests are. We fear that this is a part of Lord Durham's education which has been hitherto neglected.

Nothing that has been yet announced in Parliament by Ministers can, we think, lead to a rational belief that they are statesmen capable of grappling with the difficulties which the Canada question presents. The strongest practical proof, however, yet given of their incapacity for this business is their appointment of Lord Durham as the 'great pacificator of the Canadas.'

NEW STORE AND New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery
and Hardware,
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

As the most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

TERMS.
Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.
To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.
Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.
A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
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Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
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Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
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Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt
Eos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.
Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the *Mississquoi Standard*, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freighsburg, all payments must be made.

Card.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring
business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favours, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

Notice.
THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.
J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors
S. WOOD, J & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3-28sf J. C. S. W.

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

- 1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.
- 2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.
- 3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.
- 4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.
- 5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.
- 6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.
- 7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habits, uses and mercantile value.
- 8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—
1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.
2d The Essay may be in French or English.
3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note subscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.
4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.
5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.
The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'CORD, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.
Recording Secretary.
June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.
THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.
The *Christian Examiner* is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.
All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.
The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious & unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.
New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to the public a series of short literary works, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a pleasant season to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to entertain and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library* will be published in the *Omnibus* which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:
1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.
2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.
3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.
The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.
As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The *Omnibus* will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year of equal matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE.
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Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELLEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

For Sale.

At this Office:

A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES R. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.
Quebec, 9th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON,
To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures—a literary meadow, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and diadematic, graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.